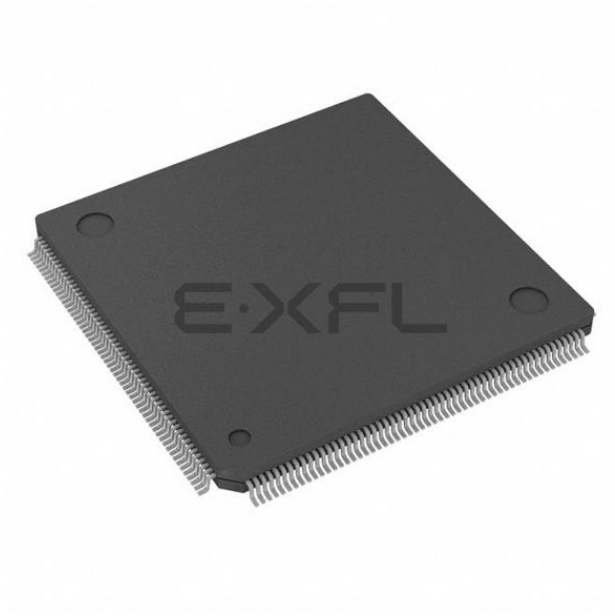

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What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

"Embedded - Microcontrollers" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" because they are embedded within electronic devices to control various functions, rather than serving as standalone computers. Microcontrollers are crucial in modern electronics, providing the intelligence and control needed for a wide range of applications.

Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-M4F
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	200MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, CSIO, EBI/EMI, Ethernet, I²C, LINbus, SD, SPI, UART/USART, USB
Peripherals	DMA, I²S, LVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	190
Program Memory Size	1MB (1M x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	128K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.7V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 32x12b; D/A 2x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	216-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	216-LQFP (24x24)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/infineon-technologies/s6e2cc8l0agl2000a

Module	Pin Name	Function	Pin Number			
			LQQ 216	LQP 176	LQS 144	LBE 192
Base Timer 0	TIOA0_0	Base Timer ch 0 TIOA pin	56	46	38	N2
	TIOA0_1		45	35	30	J2
	TIOA0_2		114	94	78	L11
	TIOB0_0	Base Timer ch 0 TIOB pin	82	67	57	L8
	TIOB0_1		21	-	-	-
	TIOB0_2		115	95	79	K13
Base Timer 1	TIOA1_0	Base Timer ch 1 TIOA pin	57	47	39	N3
	TIOA1_1		46	36	31	K1
	TIOA1_2		116	96	80	K12
	TIOB1_0	Base Timer ch 1 TIOB pin	83	68	58	K8
	TIOB1_1		22	-	-	-
	TIOB1_2		123	99	83	J13
Base Timer 2	TIOA2_0	Base Timer ch 2 TIOA pin	58	48	40	M3
	TIOA2_1		47	37	32	K2
	TIOA2_2		124	100	84	J12
	TIOB2_0	Base Timer ch 2 TIOB pin	84	69	59	J8
	TIOB2_1		26	-	-	-
	TIOB2_2		125	101	85	J11
Base Timer 3	TIOA3_0	Base Timer ch 3 TIOA pin	59	49	41	L4
	TIOA3_1		48	38	33	K3
	TIOA3_2		130	106	86	H9
	TIOB3_0	Base Timer ch 3 TIOB pin	91	76	60	K9
	TIOB3_1		27	-	-	-
	TIOB3_2		131	107	87	H12
Base Timer 4	TIOA4_0	Base Timer ch 4 TIOA pin	60	50	42	M4
	TIOA4_1		49	39	34	K4
	TIOA4_2		132	108	88	H14
	TIOB4_0	Base Timer ch 4 TIOB pin	92	77	61	P10
	TIOB4_1		28	-	-	-
	TIOB4_2		133	109	89	G14
Base Timer 5	TIOA5_0	Base Timer ch 5 TIOA pin	61	51	43	N4
	TIOA5_1		50	40	35	L1
	TIOA5_2		134	110	90	H13
	TIOB5_0	Base Timer ch 5 TIOB pin	93	78	62	N10
	TIOB5_1		29	-	-	-
	TIOB5_2		135	111	91	H11
Base Timer 6	TIOA6_0	Base Timer ch 6 TIOA pin	179	147	117	D9
	TIOA6_1		85	70	-	N8
	TIOA6_2		200	-	-	-
	TIOB6_0	Base Timer ch 6 TIOB pin	178	146	116	B8
	TIOB6_1		86	71	-	M8
	TIOB6_2		199	-	-	-

Module	Pin Name	Function	Pin Number			
			LQQ 216	LQP 176	LQS 144	LBE 192
Base Timer 13	TIOA13_0	Base Timer ch 13 TIOA pin	7	7	7	D1
	TIOA13_1		154	124	100	E12
	TIOA13_2		34	24	-	G6
	TIOB13_0	Base Timer ch 13 TIOB pin	31	22	19	G4
	TIOB13_1		155	125	101	E13
	TIOB13_2		35	25	-	H4
Base Timer 14	TIOA14_0	Base Timer ch 14 TIOA pin	183	151	121	D8
	TIOA14_1		89	74	-	M9
	TIOA14_2		204	-	-	-
	TIOB14_0	Base Timer ch 14 TIOB pin	182	150	120	C8
	TIOB14_1		90	75	-	L9
	TIOB14_2		203	-	-	-
Base Timer 15	TIOA15_0	Base Timer ch 15 TIOA pin	187	155	125	B7
	TIOA15_1		78	63	-	K5
	TIOA15_2		206	-	-	-
	TIOB15_0	Base timer ch 15 TIOB pin	186	154	124	F8
	TIOB15_1		79	64	-	K6
	TIOB15_2		205	-	-	-
CAN 0	TX0_0	CAN interface ch 0 TX output pin	18	17	14	F4
	TX0_1		35	25	-	H4
	TX0_2		176	-	-	-
	RX0_0	CAN interface ch 0 RX output pin	17	16	13	F3
	RX0_1		34	24	-	G6
	RX0_2		175	-	-	-
CAN 1	TX1_0	CAN interface ch 1 TX output pin	152	122	98	E10
	TX1_1		118	98	82	K11
	TX1_2		148	-	-	-
	RX1_0	CAN interface ch 1 RX output pin	153	123	99	E11
	RX1_1		117	97	81	K14
	RX1_2		149	-	-	-
CAN 2 (CAN-FD)	TX2_0	CAN-FD interface ch 2 TX output pin	71	56	48	M5
	TX2_1		79	64	-	K6
	TX2_2		69	-	-	-
	RX2_0	CAN-FD interface ch 2 RX input pin	70	55	47	L5
	RX2_1		78	63	-	K5
	RX2_2		68	-	-	-

Module	Pin Name	Function	Pin Number			
			LQQ 216	LQP 176	LQS 144	LBE 192
GPIO	PC0	General-purpose I/O port C	177	145	115	C9
	PC1		178	146	116	B8
	PC2		179	147	117	D9
	PC3		180	148	118	E9
	PC4		181	149	119	F9
	PC5		182	150	120	C8
	PC6		183	151	121	D8
	PC7		184	152	122	E8
	PC8		185	153	123	A10
	PC9		186	154	124	F8
	PCA		187	155	125	B7
	PCB		190	158	128	A7
	PCC		191	159	129	C7
	PCD		192	160	130	A6
	PCE		193	161	131	D7
	PCF		194	162	132	E7
	PD0	General-purpose I/O port D	195	163	133	F7
	PD1		196	164	134	B6
	PD2		197	165	135	C6
	PE0	General-purpose I/O port E	104	84	68	N13
	PE2		106	86	70	P12
	PE3		107	87	71	P13
	PF0	General-purpose I/O port F	78	63	-	K5
	PF1		79	64	-	K6
	PF2		85	70	-	N8
	PF3		86	71	-	M8
	PF4		87	72	-	N9
	PF5		88	73	-	P9
	PF6		89	74	-	M9
	PF7		90	75	-	L9
	PF8		94	-	-	-
	PF9		95	-	-	-
	PFA		101	-	-	-
	PFB		102	-	-	-
	PFC		103	-	-	-

Pin Status Type	Function Group	Power-On Reset or Low-Voltage Detection State	INITX Input State	Device Internal Reset State	Run mode or Sleep mode State	Timer mode, RTC mode, or Stop mode State		Deep Standby RTC mode or Deep Standby Stop mode State		Return from Deep Standby mode State
		Power Supply Unstable	Power Supply Stable		Power Supply Stable	Power Supply Stable		Power Supply Stable		Power Supply Stable
		-	INITX=0	INITX=1	INITX=1	INITX=1		INITX=1		INITX=1
		-	-	-	-	SPL=0	SPL=1	SPL=0	SPL=1	-
N	Analog input selected	Hi-Z	Hi-Z/ internal input fixed at0/ analog input enabled	Hi-Z/ internal input fixed at 0/ analog input enabled	Hi-Z/ internal input fixed at 0/ analog input enabled	Hi-Z/ internal input fixed at 0/ analog input enabled	Hi-Z/ internal input fixed at 0/ analog input enabled	Hi-Z/ internal input fixed at 0/ analog input enabled	Hi-Z/ internal input fixed at 0/ analog input enabled	Hi-Z/ internal input fixed at 0/ analog input enabled
	Trace selected	Setting disabled	Setting disabled	Setting disabled	Maintain previous state	Maintain previous state	Trace output	GPIO selected, internal input fixed at 0	Hi-Z/internal input fixed at 0	GPIO selected
	Resource other than above selected						Hi-Z/internal input fixed at 0			
	GPIO selected									
O	Analog input selected	Hi-Z	Hi-Z/ internal input fixed at 0/ analog input enabled	Hi-Z/ internal input fixed at 0/ analog input enabled	Hi-Z/ internal input fixed at 0/ analog input enabled	Hi-Z/ internal input fixed at 0/ analog input enabled	Hi-Z/ internal input fixed at 0/ analog input enabled	Hi-Z/ internal input fixed at 0/ analog input enabled	Hi-Z/ internal input fixed at 0/ analog input enabled	Hi-Z/ internal input fixed at 0/ analog input enabled
	Trace selected	Setting disabled	Setting disabled	Setting disabled	Maintain previous state	Maintain previous state	Trace output	GPIO selected, internal input fixed at 0	Hi-Z/internal input fixed at 0	GPIO selected
	External interrupt enable selected						Maintain previous state			
	Resource other than above selected						Hi-Z/internal input fixed at 0			
	GPIO selected									

Calculation Method of Power Dissipation (Pd)

The power dissipation is shown in the following formula.

$Pd = V_{CC} \times I_{CC} + \Sigma (I_{OL} \times V_{OL}) + \Sigma ((V_{CC}-V_{OH}) \times (-I_{OH}))$

I_{OL}: L level output current

I_{OH}: H level output current

V_{OL}: L level output voltage

V_{OH}: H level output voltage

I_{CC} is the current drawn by the device.
It can be analyzed as follows.

$I_{CC} = I_{CC}(INT) + \Sigma I_{CC}(IO)$

I_{CC} (INT): Current drawn by internal logic and memory, etc. through the regulator

ΣI_{CC} (IO): Sum of current (I/O switching current) drawn by the output pin

For I_{CC} (INT), it can be anticipated by "(1) Current Rating" in "12.3. DC Characteristics" (This rating value does not include I_{CC} (IO) for a value at pin fixed).
For I_{CC} (IO), it depends on system used by customers.
The calculation formula is shown below.

$I_{CC}(IO) = (C_{INT} + C_{EXT}) \times V_{CC} \times f_{SW}$

C_{INT}: Pin internal load capacitance

C_{EXT}: External load capacitance of output pin

f_{SW}: Pin switching frequency

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Capacitance Value
Pin internal load capacitance	C_{INT}	4 mA type	1.93 pF
		8 mA type	3.45 pF
		12 mA type	3.42 pF

Calculate I_{CC} (Max) as follows when the power dissipation can be evaluated by yourself:

Measure current value I_{CC} (Typ) at normal temperature (+25°C).

Add maximum leakage current value I_{CC} (leak_max) at operating on a value in (1).

$I_{CC}(Max) = I_{CC}(Typ) + I_{CC}(leak\_max)$

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Current Value
Maximum leakage current at operating	I_{CC} (leak_max)	T_J = +125 °C	79.2 mA
		T_J = +105 °C	39.4 mA
		T_J = +85 °C	26.5 mA

Table 12-3 Typical and Maximum Current Consumption in Normal Operation (PLL), Code with Data Accessing Running from Flash Memory (Flash 0 Wait-Cycle Mode and Read Access 0 Wait)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin Name	Conditions		Frequency*4	Value		Unit	Remarks
						Typ*1	Max*2		
Power supply current	I_{CC}	VCC	Normal operation *6,*7 (PLL)	*5	72 MHz	71	161	mA	*3 When all peripheral clocks are on
					60 MHz	62	150	mA	
					48 MHz	51	138	mA	
					36 MHz	40	125	mA	
					24 MHz	29	112	mA	
					12 MHz	17	98	mA	
					8 MHz	13	93	mA	
					4 MHz	8.4	88.5	mA	
				*5	72 MHz	46	132	mA	*3 When all peripheral clocks are off
					60 MHz	41	125	mA	
					48 MHz	34	118	mA	
					36 MHz	27	110	mA	
					24 MHz	20	102	mA	
					12 MHz	12	93	mA	
					8 MHz	9.4	89.7	mA	
					4 MHz	6.5	86.4	mA	

*1: T_A = +25 °C, V_{CC} = 3.3 V

*2: T_J = +125 °C, V_{CC} = 5.5 V

*3: When all ports are fixed

*4: Frequency is a value of HCLK when PCLK0 = PCLK1 = PCLK2 = HCLK

*5: When operating flash 0 wait-cycle mode and read access 0 wait (FRWTR.RWT = 00, FBFCR.SD = 000)

*6: With data access to a MainFlash memory.

*7: When using the crystal oscillator of 4 MHz (including the current consumption of the oscillation circuit)

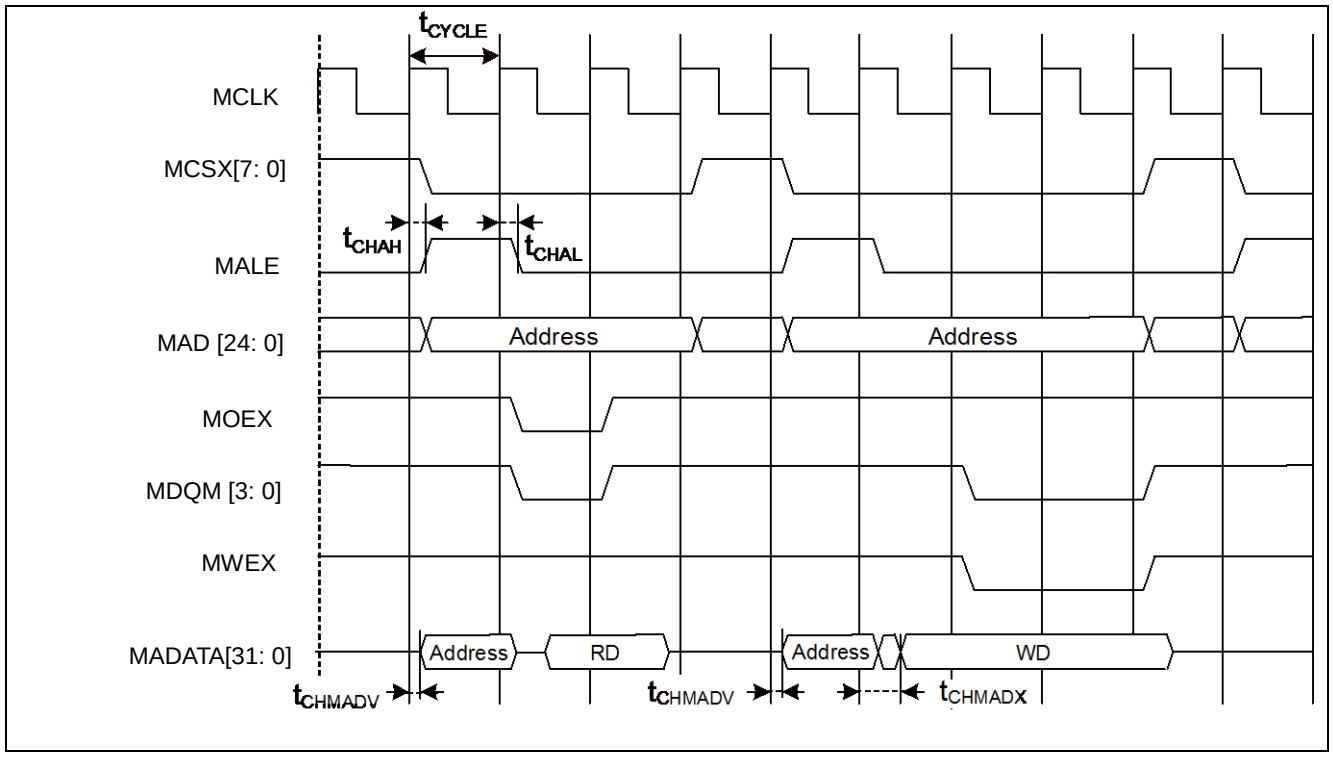
Multiplexed Bus Access Synchronous SRAM Mode

(V_{CC} = 2.7V to 5.5V, V_{SS} = 0V)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin Name	Conditions	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min	Max		
MALE delay time	t_{CHAL}	MCLK, MALE	-	1	9		
	t_{CHAH}		-	1	9		
MCLK ↑ →Multiplexed address delay time	t_{CHMADV}	MCLK, MADATA[31: 0]	-	1	t_{OD}	ns	
MCLK ↑ →Multiplexed data output time	t_{CHMADX}		-	1	t_{OD}	ns	

Note:

- *When the external load capacitance C_L = 30 pF*

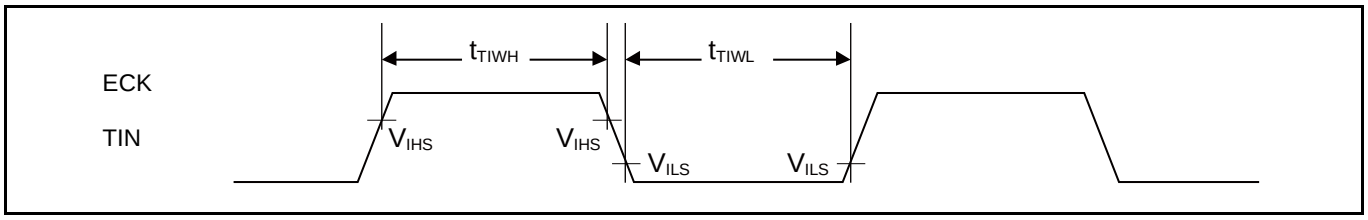


12.4.11 Base Timer Input Timing

Timer Input Timing

(V_{CC} = 2.7V to 5.5V, V_{SS} = 0V)

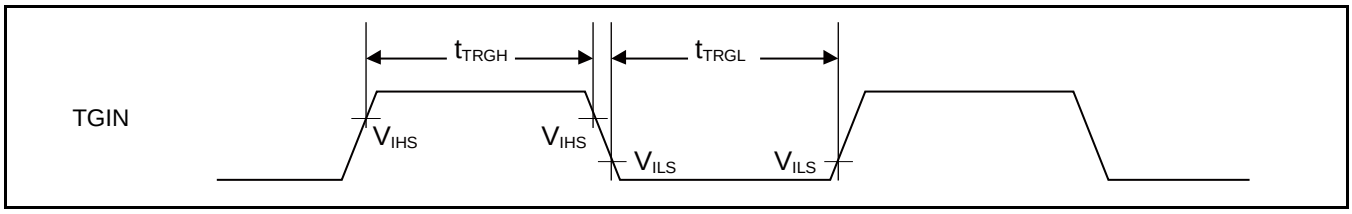
Parameter	Symbol	Pin Name	Conditions	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min	Max		
Input pulse width	t_{TIWH}, t_{TIWL}	TIOAn/TIOBn (when using as ECK, TIN)	-	$2t_{CYCP}$	-	ns	



Trigger Input Timing

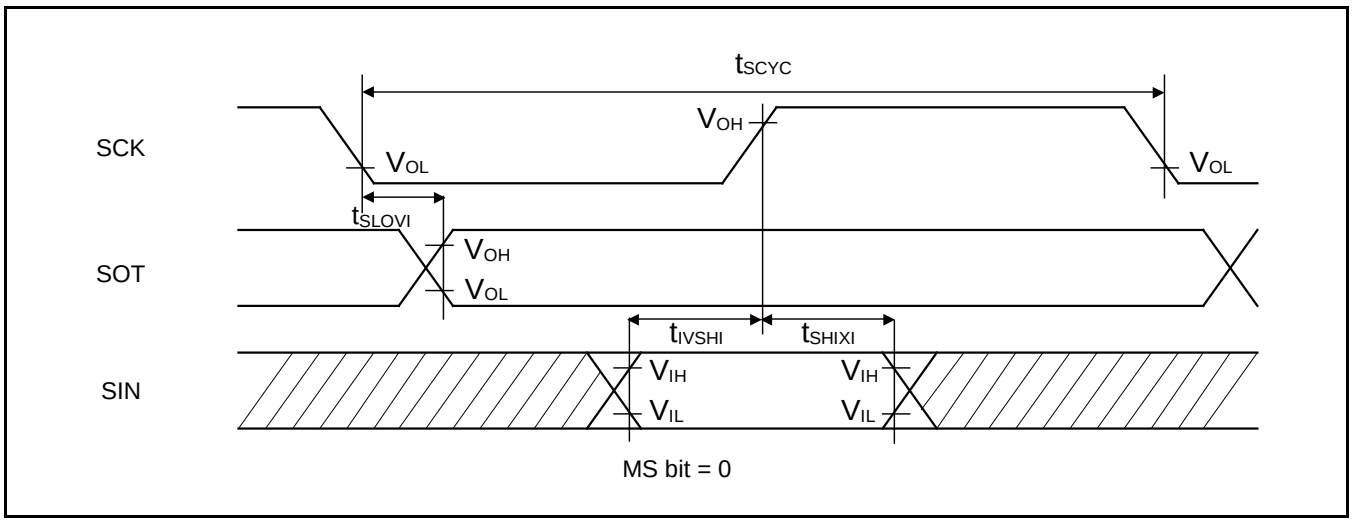
(V_{CC} = 2.7V to 5.5V, V_{SS} = 0V)

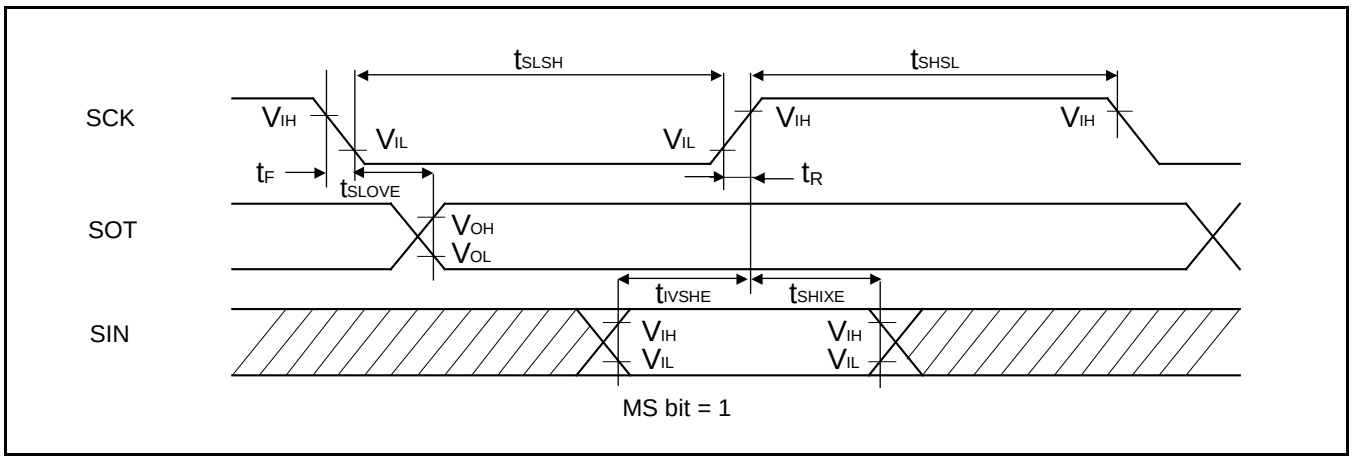
Parameter	Symbol	Pin Name	Conditions	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min	Max		
Input pulse width	t_{TRGH}, t_{TRGL}	TIOAn/TIOBn (when using as TGIN)	-	$2t_{CYCP}$	-	ns	



Note:

- *t_{CYCP} indicates the APB bus clock cycle time. For more information about the APB bus number to which the base timer is connected, see 8. Block Diagram in this data sheet.*


tSCYC
SCK
VOH
VOL
VOL
tSLOVI
SOT
VOH
VOL
tIVSHI
tSHIXI
SIN
VIH
VIL
VIH
VIL
MS bit = 0


tSLSH
tSHSL
SCK
VIH
VIL
VIL
VIH
VIH
tF
tSLOVE
tR
SOT
VOH
VOL
tIVSHE
tSHIXE
SIN
VIH
VIL
VIH
VIL
MS bit = 1

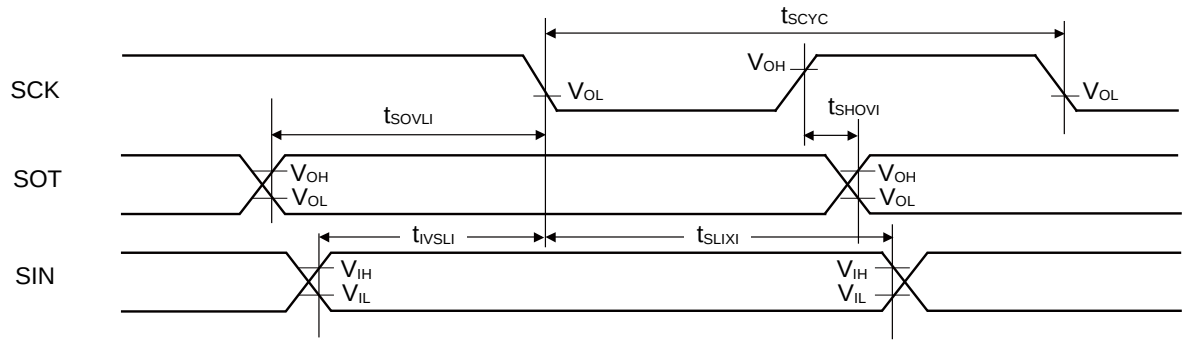
Synchronous Serial (SPI = 0, SCINV = 1)

(V_{CC} = 2.7V to 5.5V, V_{SS} = 0V)

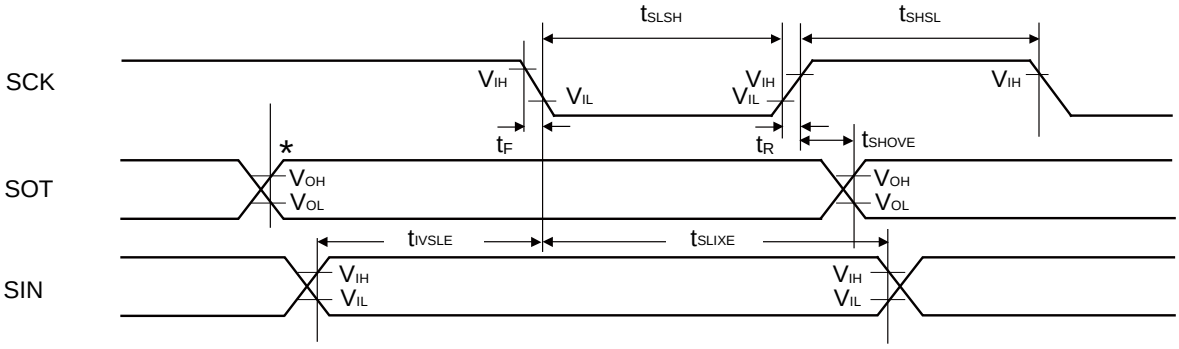
Parameter	Symbol	Pin Name	Conditions	V_{CC} < 4.5 V		V_{CC} ≥ 4.5 V		Unit
				Min	Max	Min	Max	
Baud rate	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	Mbps
Serial clock cycle time	t_{SCYC}	SCKx	Internal shift clock operation	$4t_{CYCP}$	-	$4t_{CYCP}$	-	ns
SCK↑→SOT delay time	t_{SHOVI}	SCKx, SOTx		- 30	+ 30	- 20	+ 20	ns
SIN→SCK↓ setup time	t_{IVSLI}	SCKx, SINx		50	-	30	-	ns
SCK↓→SIN hold time	t_{SLIXI}	SCKx, SINx		0	-	0	-	ns
Serial clock L pulse width	t_{SLSH}	SCKx	External shift clock operation	$2t_{CYCP}$ - 10	-	$2t_{CYCP}$ - 10	-	ns
Serial clock H pulse width	t_{SHSL}	SCKx		t_{CYCP} + 10	-	t_{CYCP} + 10	-	ns
SCK↑→SOT delay time	t_{SHOVE}	SCKx, SOTx		-	50	-	30	ns
SIN→SCK↓ setup time	t_{IVSLE}	SCKx, SINx		10	-	10	-	ns
SCK↓→SIN hold time	t_{SLIXE}	SCKx, SINx		20	-	20	-	ns
SCK fall time	t_F	SCKx		-	5	-	5	ns
SCK rise time	t_R	SCKx		-	5	-	5	ns

Notes:

- *The above characteristics apply to CLK synchronous mode.*
- *t_{CYCP} indicates the APB bus clock cycle time. For more information about the APB bus number to which the multi-function serial is connected, see 8. Block Diagram in this data sheet.*
- *These characteristics only guarantee the same relocate port number; for example, the combination of SCKx_0 and SOTx_1 is not guaranteed.*
- *When the external load capacitance C_L = 30 pF.*

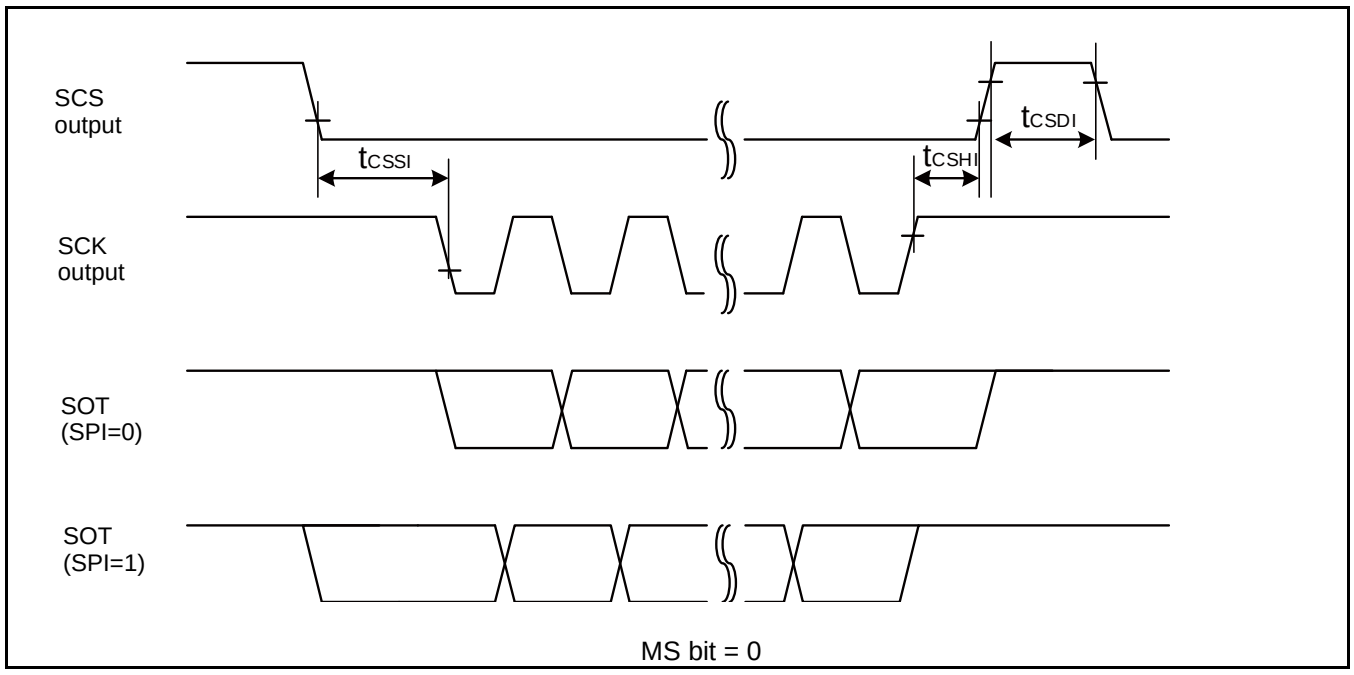


MS bit = 0

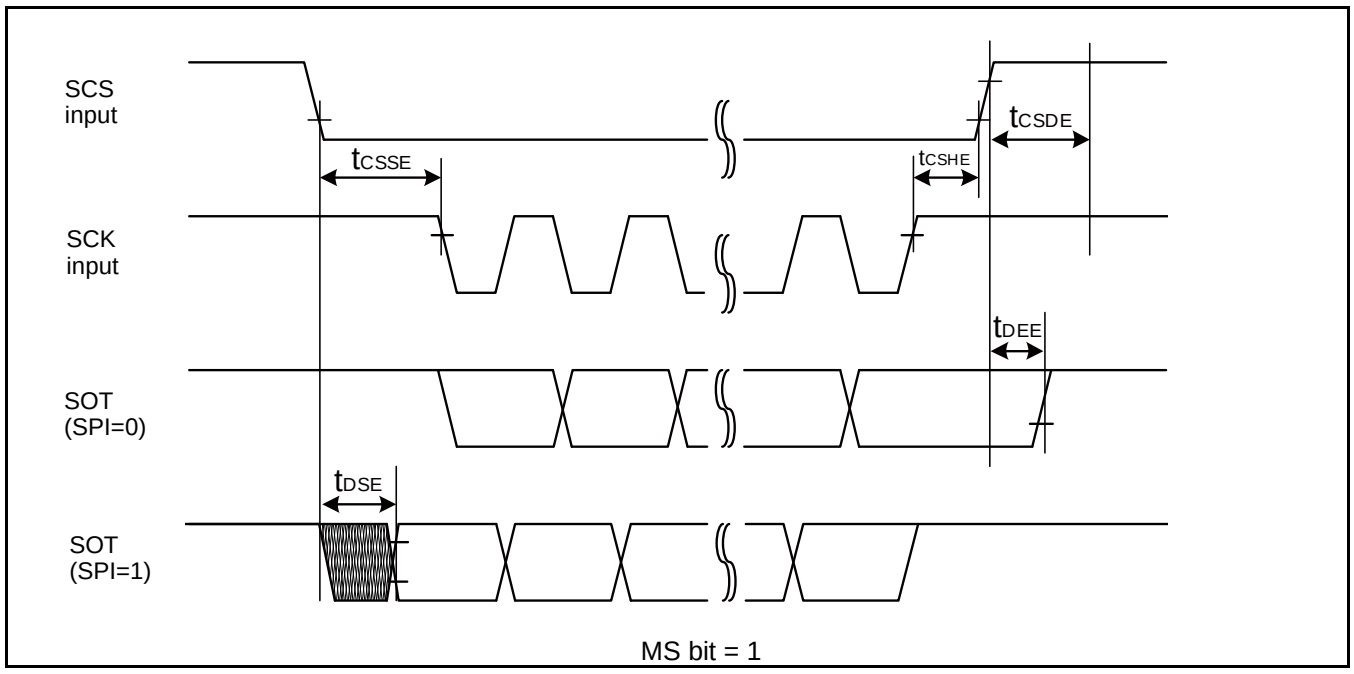


MS bit = 1

*: Changes when writing to TDR register



MS bit = 0



MS bit = 1

Fast mode Plus (Fm+)

(V_{CC} = 2.7V to 5.5V, V_{SS} = 0V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Fast mode Plus (Fm+)*6		Unit	Remarks
			Min	Max		
SCL clock frequency	f_{SCL}	C_L = 30 pF, R = (V_p/I_{OL})*1	0	1000	kHz	
(Repeated) START condition hold time SDA ↓ → SCL ↓	t_{HDSTA}		0.26	-	µs	
SCL clock L width	t_{LOW}		0.5	-	µs	
SCL clock H width	t_{HIGH}		0.26	-	µs	
SCL clock frequency	t_{SUSTA}		0.26	-	µs	
(Repeated) START condition hold time SDA ↓ → SCL ↓	t_{HDDAT}		0	0.45*2, *3	µs	
Data setup time SDA ↓ ↑ → SCL ↑	t_{SUDAT}		50	-	ns	
Stop condition setup time SCL ↑ → SDA ↑	t_{SUSTO}		0.26	-	µs	
Bus free time between "Stop condition" and "START condition"	t_{BUF}		0.5	-	µs	
Noise filter	t_{SP}	60 MHz ≤ t_{CYCP} < 80 MHz	6 t_{CYCP}*4	-	ns	*5
		80 MHz ≤ t_{CYCP} ≤ 100 MHz	8 t_{CYCP}*4	-	ns	

*1: R and C_L represent the pull-up resistance and load capacitance of the SCL and SDA lines, respectively. V_p indicates the power supply voltage of the pull-up resistance and I_{OL} indicates V_{OL} guaranteed current.

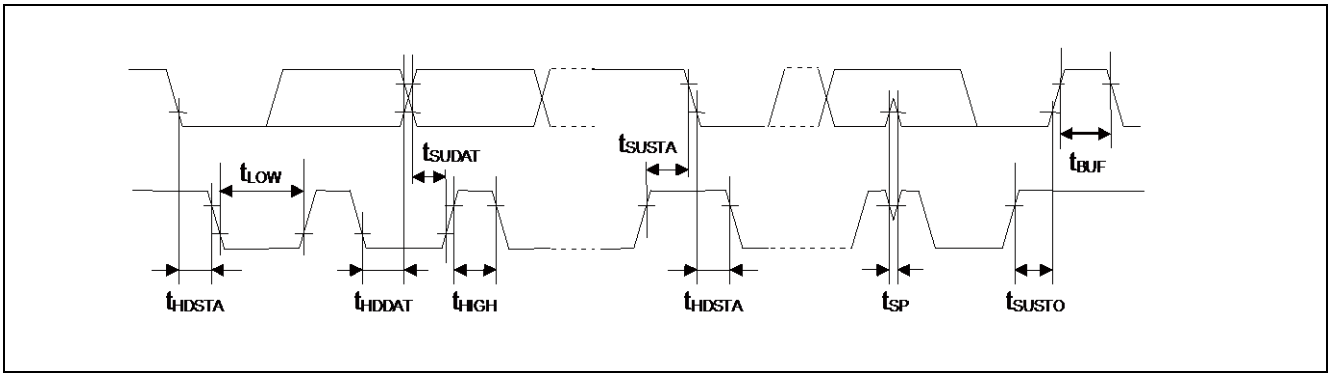
*2: The maximum t_{HDDT} must not extend beyond the low period (t_{LOW}) of the device's SCL signal.

*3: The Fast mode I^2C bus device can be used on a Standard-mode I^2C bus system as long as the device satisfies the requirement of "t_{SUDAT} ≥ 250 ns."

*4: t_{CYCP} is the APB bus clock cycle time. For more information about the APB bus number to which the I^2C is connected, see 8.Block Diagram in this data sheet.
To use fast mode plus (Fm+), set the peripheral bus clock at 64 MHz or more.

*5: The noise filter time can be changed by register settings. Change the number of the noise filter steps according to the APB bus clock frequency.

*6: When using fast mode plus (Fm+), set the I/O pin to the mode corresponding to I^2C Fm+ in the EPFR register. See Chapter 12: I/O Port in FM4 Family Peripheral Manual Main Part (002-04856) for the details.



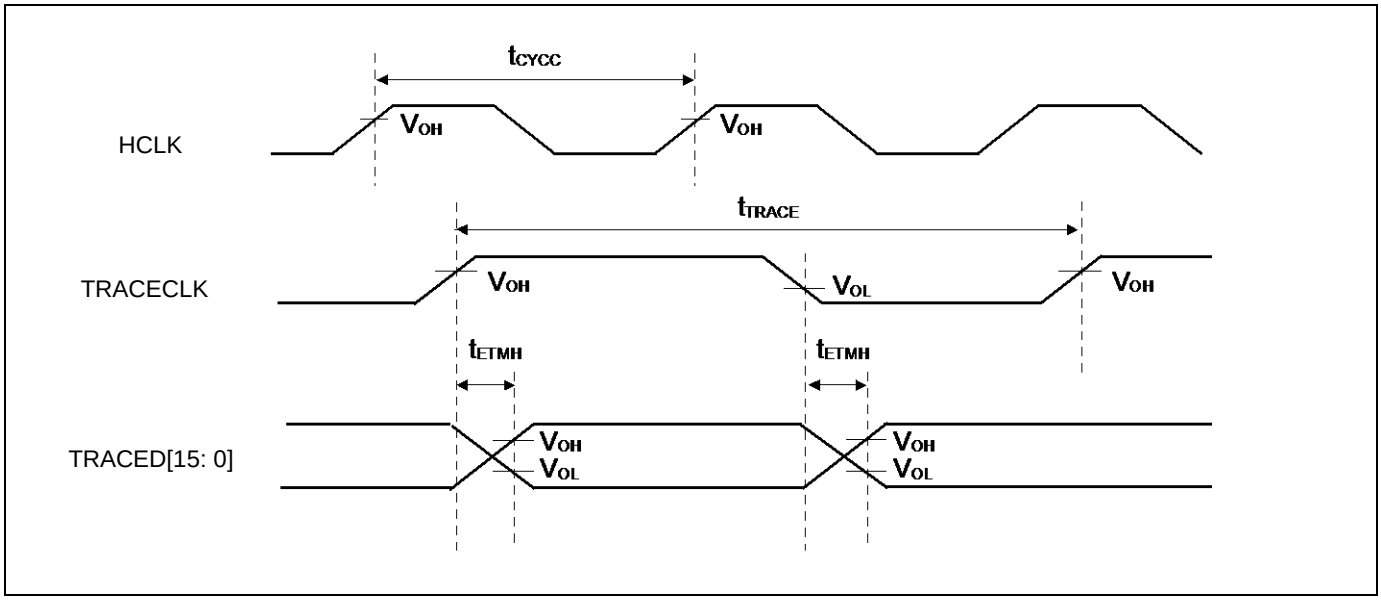
12.4.17 ETM/ HTM Timing

(V_{CC} = 2.7V to 5.5V, V_{SS} = 0V)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin Name	Conditions	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min	Max		
Data hold	t_{ETMH}	TRACECLK, TRACED[15: 0]	$V_{CC} \geq 4.5V$	2	9	ns	
			$V_{CC} < 4.5V$	2	15		
TRACECLK frequency	$1/t_{TRACE}$	TRACECLK	$V_{CC} \geq 4.5V$		50	MHz	
			$V_{CC} < 4.5V$		32	MHz	
TRACECLK clock cycle	t_{TRACE}		$V_{CC} \geq 4.5V$	20	-	ns	
			$V_{CC} < 4.5V$	31.25	-	ns	

Note:

- *When the external load capacitance C_L = 30 pF.*



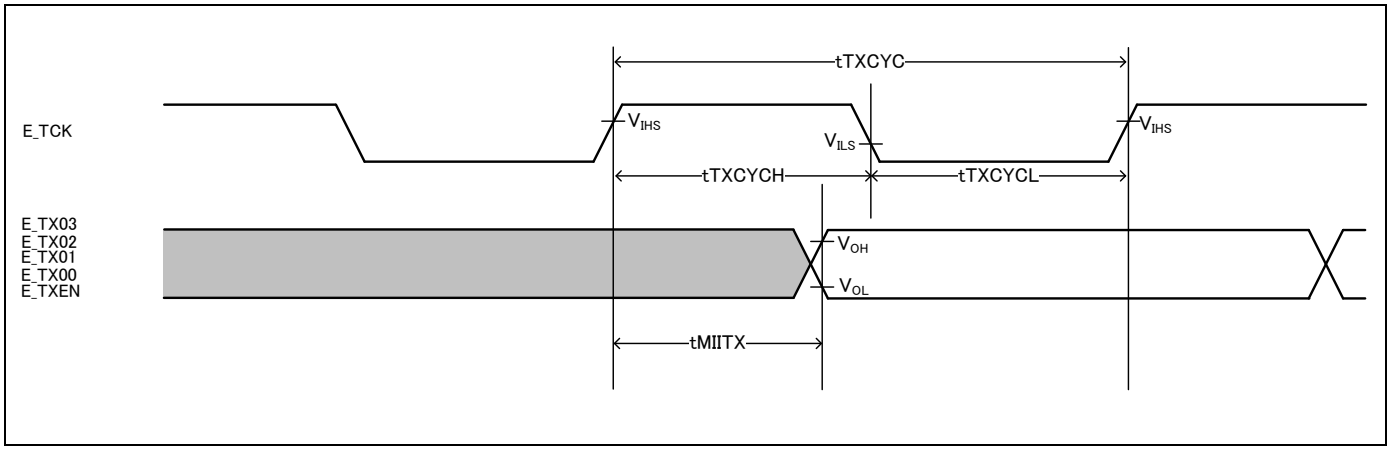
MII Transmission (100 Mbps/10 Mbps)

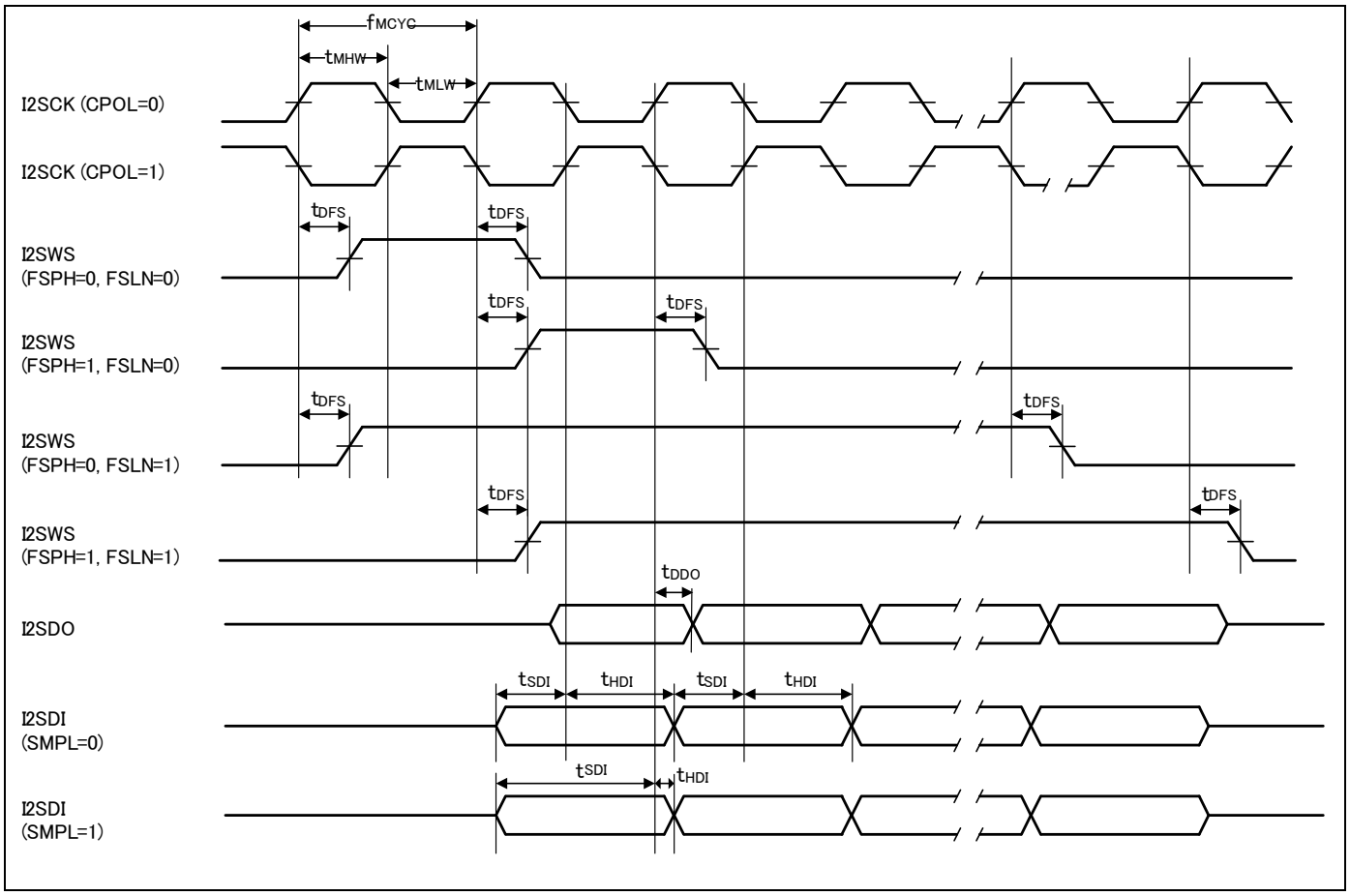
($ETHV_{CC}$ = 3.0V to 3.6V, 4.5V to 5.5V*1, V_{SS} = 0V, C_L = 25 pF)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin Name	Conditions	Value		Unit
				Min	Max	
Transmission clock Cycle time*2	t_{TXCYC}	E_TCK	100 Mbps 40 ns (typical)	-	-	ns
			100 Mbps 400 ns (typical)	-	-	ns
Transmission clock High-pulse-width duty cycle	t_{TXCYCH}	E_TCK	t_{TXCYCH}/t_{TXCYC}	35	65	%
Transmission clock Low-pulse-width duty cycle	t_{TXCYCL}	E_TCK	t_{TXCYCL}/t_{TXCYC}	35	65	%
TXCK ↑ → Transmitted data delay time	t_{MIITX}	E_TX03, E_TX02, E_TX01, E_TX00, E_TXEN	-	-	24	ns

*1: When ETHV = 4.5 V to 5.5 V, it is recommended to add a series resistor at the output pin to suppress the output current.

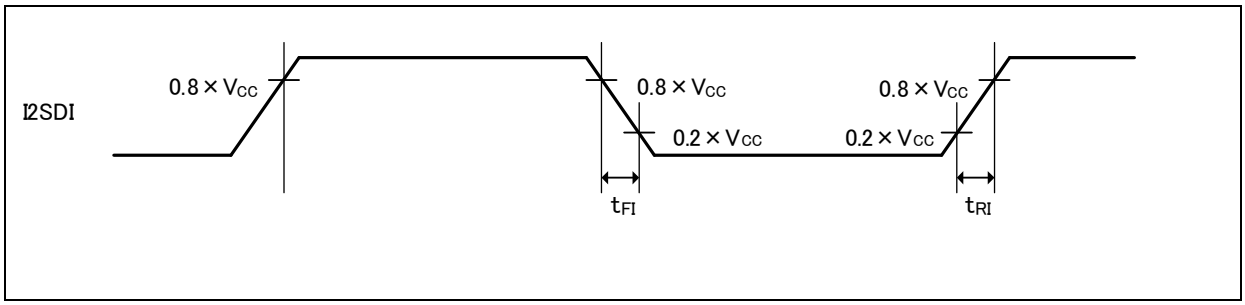
*2: The transmission clock is fixed to 25 MHz or 2.5 MHz in the MII specifications. The clock accuracy should meet the PHY-device specifications.





Note:

- *See Chapter 7-2: I²S (Inter-IC Sound bus) Interface in FM4 Family Peripheral Manual Communication Macro Part (002-04862) for the details of CPOL, FSPH, FSLIN, and SMPL.*

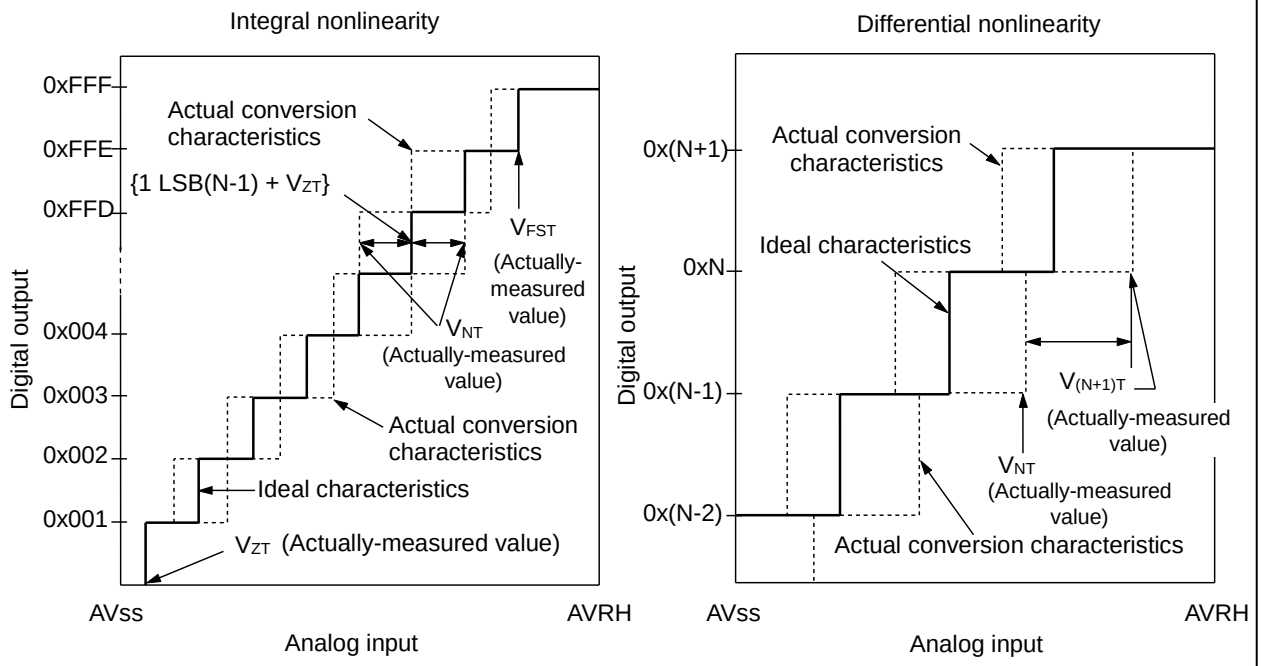


Definition of 12-bit A/D Converter Terms

■ Resolution: Analog variation that is recognized by an A/D converter.

■ Integral nonlinearity: Deviation of the line between the zero-transition point (0b000000000000 ⟷ 0b000000000001) and the full-scale transition point (0b111111111110 ⟷ 0b111111111111) from the actual conversion characteristics.

■ Differential nonlinearity: Deviation from the ideal value of the input voltage that is required to change the output code by 1 LSB.



$$\text{Integral nonlinearity of digital output N} = \frac{V_{NT} - \{1LSB \times (N - 1) + V_{ZT}\}}{1LSB} \text{ [LSB]}$$

$$\text{Differential nonlinearity of digital output N} = \frac{V_{(N+1)T} - V_{NT}}{1LSB} - 1 \text{ [LSB]}$$

$$1LSB = \frac{V_{FST} - V_{ZT}}{4094}$$

N: A/D converter digital output value.
V_{ZT}: Voltage at which the digital output changes from 0x000 to 0x001.
V_{FST}: Voltage at which the digital output changes from 0xFFE to 0xFFF.
V_{NT}: Voltage at which the digital output changes from 0x(N − 1) to 0xN.

12.9 MainFlash Memory Write/Erase Characteristics

(V_{CC} = 2.7V to 5.5V)

Parameter		Value			Unit	Remarks
		Min	Typ	Max		
Sector erase time	Large Sector	-	0.7	3.7	s	Includes write time prior to internal erase
	Small Sector	-	0.3	1.1	s	
Half word (16-bit) write time	Write cycles ≤ 100 times	-	12	100	µs	Not including system-level overhead time
	Write cycles > 100 times			200		
Chip erase time*		-	13.6	68	s	Includes write time prior to internal erase

*: It indicates the chip erase time of 1 MB MainFlash memory
For devices with 1.5 MB or 2 MB of MainFlash memory, two erase cycles are required.
See 3.2.2 Command Operating Explanations and 3.3.3 Flash Erase Operation in this product's Flash Programming Manual for the detail.

Write Cycles and Data Retention Time

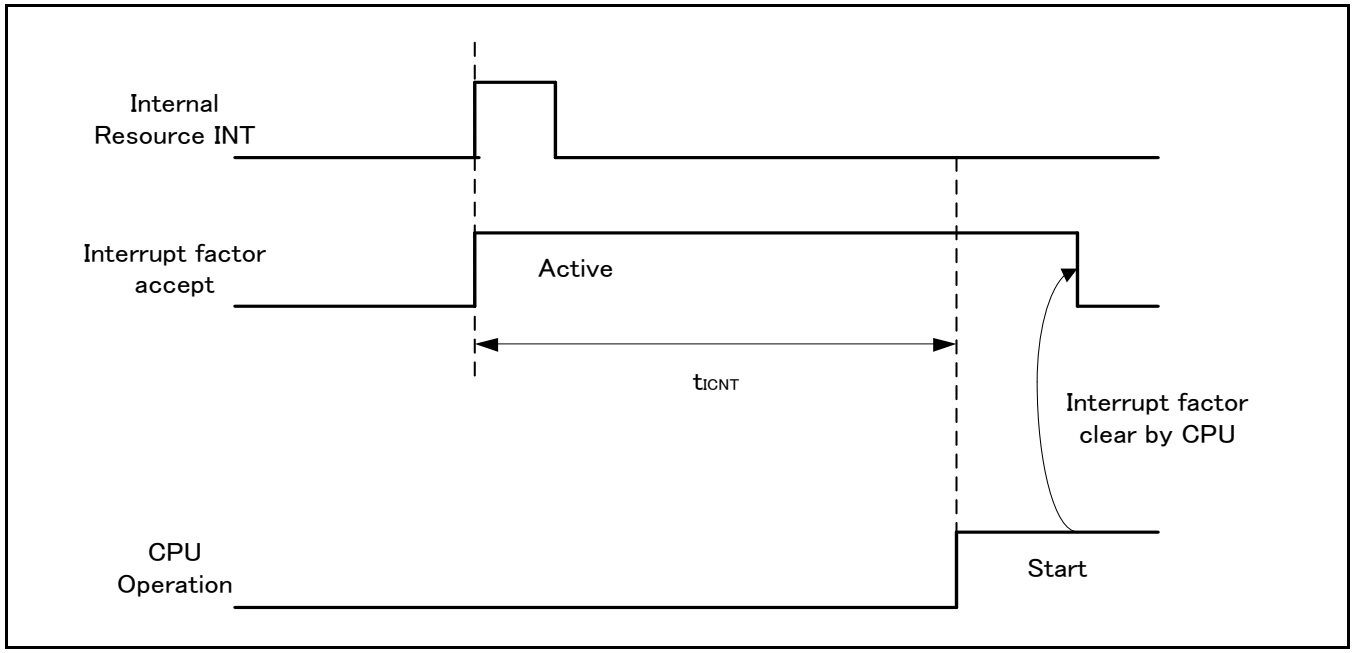
Erase/Write Cycles (Cycle)	Data Retention Time (Year)
1,000	20*
10,000	10*
100,000	5*

*: This value comes from the technology qualification (using Arrhenius equation to translate high temperature acceleration test result into average temperature value at + 85°C).

12.10 Dual Flash Memory Write/Erase Characteristics

It is the same write/erase characteristics as the MainFlash memory.
See 3.6 Dual flash mode in this product's Flash Programming Manual for the detail of dual flash mode.

Example of Standby Recovery Operation (when in Internal Resource Interrupt Recovery*)



*: Depending on the standby mode, interrupt from the internal resource is not included in the recovery cause.

Notes:

- *The return factor is different in each low-power consumption mode. See Chapter 6: Low Power Consumption mode and Operations of Standby modes in FM4 Family Peripheral Manual Main Part (002-04856).*
- *The recovery process is unique for each operating mode. See Chapter 6: Low Power Consumption mode in FM4 Family Peripheral Manual Main Part (002-04856).*

Page	Section	Change Results
123-124	14.3.2. Pin Characteristics	Added the characteristic of external bus in H level input voltage (hysteresis input). Added the characteristic of 10mA type.
127	14.4.5. Operating Conditions of USB/Ethernet PLL・I2S PLL (in the case of using main clock for input clock of PLL)	Modified the maximum of I2S PLL macro oscillation clock frequency. (307.2MHz→384MHz)
196	14.5.12-bit A/D Converter	Modified the minimum of Sampling time. Modified the characteristic of State transition time to operation permission Added AVRL in Analog reference voltage.
204	14.8.2. Interrupt of Low-Voltage Detection	Modified the SVHI values in Conditions

NOTE: Please see “Document History” about later revised information.